Oxford Democrat.

NO. 18, VOLUME 9, NEW SERIES. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1849. OLD SERIES, NO. 26, VOLUME 18.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. Mellen,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for payments in advance.

☞ Payment for all advertisements is held to be due from the date of the first insertion.

☞ V. B. PALMER, No. 8 Congress street, (over the Daily Advertiser Office) Boston, is our Agent for the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

The Philosophy of Endurance.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Were the lonely acorn never bound
In the rude cold grasp of rotting ground,
Did the rigid frost never harden up
The mould above its bursting cup;
Were it never soaked in the rain and hail:
Or chill'd by the breath of the wintry gale,
It would not sprout in the sunshine free,
Or give the promise of a tree;
It would not spread to the summer air
Its lengthened boughs and branches fair,
To form a bower, where, in starry nights,
Young Love might dream unknown delights;
Or stand in the woods among its peers,
Fed by the dews of a thousand years.
Were never the dull unseemly ore,
Dragged from the depths where it slept of yore;
Were it never cast into searching flame,
To be purged of impurity and shame;
Were it never molten 'mid burning brands,
Or bruised and beaten by stalwart hands,
It would never be known as a thing of worth;
It would never emerge to a nobler birth;
It would never be formed into mystic rings,
To fetter Love's erratic wings;
It would never shine amid priceless gems,
Or the girth of imperial diadems;
Nor become to the world a power and a pride,
Christened, adored and deified.
So then, O man, of a noble soul,
Starting in view of a glorious goal,
Were thou never exposed to the blast forlorn,
The storms of sorrow, the sleets of scorn;
Were thou never refined in its pitiless fire,
From the dross of thy sloth and mean desire—
Were thou never taught to feel and know
That the truest love has its roots in woe,
Thou wouldst never marshal the complex plan,
Or reach half way to the perfect man;
Thou wouldst never attain the tranquil height
Where wisdom purifies the sight,
And God unfolds to the humblest gaze,
The bliss and beauty of His ways.

THIS STORY THEMAN.

The Captured Corvette.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY JACK DEACE.

In the year 1776, while yet the struggle of the colonies for independence wore a gloomy and doubtful aspect, and while the mother country was multiplying her fleets and armies with the view to put an end at once to the war, and sweep "rebellion" from the land, there occurred, in and about New York, which was chosen as the most suitable point for their operations by the British, many instances of devoted heroism, and personal gallantry, which would compare favorably with the achievements which romance has attributed to the Paladins of old. Famous, among the desperate exploits of the day, was the occurrence which I am about to describe.

It was in a sultry afternoon in the latter part of July, that an armed vessel, a corvette of twenty guns, came to an anchor in the well known bay of Coney Island. She had parted company that morning with the fleet under Lord Howe, and was bound for Halifax, where she was to complete her crew, which had been reduced by drafts for other vessels of the squadron. Partly owing, perhaps, to the paucity of the crew, and partly to that arrogance which scorned, as foes upon their own chosen element, the contemned and oppressed colonists, who could scarcely boast an armed vessel afloat, there was a laxity of discipline, otherwise hard to be accounted for in that well-organized and invincible navy, which had won for England the proud title of "Mistress of the Ocean"—an arrogance which cost her, subsequently, more than one leaf from the chaplet of her naval glory, and which on the occasion referred to was terribly rebuked.

Let the cause of neglect have been what it might, however, certain it is, that when night set in a very inefficient watch was kept on board the corvette, and save the Lieutenant on duty, who paced with evident impatience the quarter-deck; the sleepy midshipman, who prowled as if seeking a soft plank "to caulk," when the eyes of his superior should be otherwise employed, than in watching his movements; and the old purblind Quartermaster who paraded up and down the waist of the ship, nursing his spy-glass, and occasionally extending his walk to the forecastle, to pry knowingly over the bows, the rest of the crew had been permitted to turn in, that they might be fresh to get the vessel under weigh at day-break. The officers, however, were gathered around the Captain's table, enjoying a "rouse" with stiff grog, good wine, and well-filled pipes. Many were the pleasant jests cracked, at the expense of the "bloody rebels," and hearty wishes were expressed for a speedy return lest they should lose their share in the triumph which awaited the invincible arms of Great Britian, mingled with regrets that the navy would have necessarily so small a part in the work, though they promised themselves ample amends in the division of the "booty and booty."

It was a scene of gay life, and jollity, such as is peculiar to the careless-hearted sons of the ocean, and the merry sounds of song, and laughter might have been heard far over the calm bay, escaping through the open cabin windows, through which shone the flashing lights upon the dark waters. Some one at last proposed cards, which was readily agreed to.

"If we only have Alford down, we should have just enough for two rubbers," said the Second Lieutenant.

"But it is his watch on deck," gravely replied the First.

"Pshaw!" said the Captain, who was fond of a rubber, and who was almost as fond of Lieutenant Alford, a wealthy, and loyal young American, for an opponent. "Call him down; he can leave the Midshipman in charge for a while."

Lieutenant Alford obeyed the summons.

"Come Alford," said the skipper, "we want you to make out a rubber."

"If you please, sir; it is my watch on deck; all hands have been allowed to turn in, as they will be called at day-break, and the night is very dark; would it be quite proper for me to leave the deck?"

"Pooh! sir; you don't fear the rebels will come off in a cock-boat, and capture his Britannic Majesty's corvette, do you sir?"

"I know we are near Long Island, sir, where the Americans are in some force, and that they have men bold enough for any deed," was the dignified reply.

"Ha! ha! ha! The *Americans*, ha? But I forget, you too are an *American*; and are excusable for your admiration of the prowess of your countrymen"—retorted the other somewhat coarsely.

"I am his Majesty's officer, sir; and I trust a loyal one," answered Alford; "as for the prowess of my countrymen, it needs no defence from me."

"That you are a loyal gentleman and a brave officer, Lieutenant Alford," replied Captain Howard, courteously, no part of whose policy, or intention it was to exasperate the young officer—"none are more ready to admit than myself, since I have chosen you as third lieutenant of my ship. The prowess of your countrymen we will not discuss; but come, wash down any unpleasantness my remarks may have caused in a bumper, and assist us to make up the rubber—leave the deck in charge of the midshipman, *I will be responsible for the corvette's safety at the end of your watch.*"

It was impossible to refuse, under these circumstances, and swallowing the proffered wine, Lieutenant Alford took his seat, and was soon deeply engaged in that most absorbing occupation, to its devotees—card playing. Little did the brave Captain Howard think when he pledged the safety of his ship, that almost his very words were heard by those who where preparing a cruel blow for his haughty pride. Yet true it was, that a boat, filled with brave and daring men, had rowed with muffled oars close under the stern of the corvette, from which the occupation of the officers, as well as the absence of the watch on deck had been perceived.

Still they plied the grog, and shuffled the cards in the cabin below; while the sleepy midshipman on deck had took possession of the "soft plank," and the old quartermaster continued his round, rolling his quid, and ruminating on the past.

In the meantime, the spy boat boat fell astern where she was joined by a consort; and both boats rowed silently up. Instantly the ship was boarded on both sides—the quartermaster found himself seized and gagged, and the midshipman awoke terrified in the grasp of two powerful men. Quicker than I can record it, the hatches were battened down, and a strong guard placed at each, while Captain Hyler, the brave commander of the expedition, with the larger portion of his men proceeded quickly to the cabin, where with arms presented, they confined the officers until a parley ensued. Resistance was entirely out of the question: and Captain Hyler, causing the officers and crew to be taken up one by one, and fettered, had them passed down into the whale boats. A few articles were then taken from the ship, and she was set on fire; while Captain Hyler with his prisoners rowed for New Brunswick.

Deep and bitter was the chagrin of Captain Howard as he saw the flames wrap his proud ship in their red shroud. Tears of mortification filled his eyes, as he turned to Alford, who was in the same boat with him, bitterly reproaching himself for his negligence.

"It is too bad for me, Alford; I am disgraced for ever, to permit one of his Majesty's finest Corvettes to be surprised and taken by two d——d egg shells! Your countrymen are brave and gallant fellows Alford, and deserve the forty thousand dollars which is sinking in yon burning ship, with my own honor."

And the brave and unfortunate commander hid his burning face in the bosom of the young American, who deeply sympathized with his misfortunes.

Such was one of the gallant feats of our brave privateers-men, during the revolutionary struggle. I protest however, in giving the information in regard to the forty thousand dollars in specie which was lost, against the formation of any salvage company for its recovery, in which my rights of discovery shall not be respected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Elopement in Olden Time.

THE Dowager Lady Ashburton died at Gosport, England, a short time since, and her history contains materials for a splendid romance.—This lady was an American, and among other incidents of note recorded in connection with her name, the following will be read with interest:—

"She was the daughter of Hon. William Bingham, a Senator of Congress, and fifty years since, her father was a wealthy and prominent merchant in Philadelphia. He was a man of fashion, and the family were among the leaders of the *ton* in the Quaker city, at that period. Then he was identified with the interests and institutions of the United States; he was recognized as one of the aristocracy, and was always remarkably attentive to the nobility visiting this country. About the period he was elected by the State of Pennsylvania to the Senate, then sitting in Philadelphia, he built what was then called a splendid and costly mansion, occupying an entire square of ground, with gardens and all kinds of embellishments, enclosed by a brick wall, fronting on Third and Spruce streets, and now known as Head's Mansion House. Mr. Bingham entertained strangers, Senators and the Cabinet, with princely hospitality. His family led the fashions of those times, and a very friendly intimacy existed between him and General Washington.

The French revolution drove several noblemen to the United States as exciles, among whom were two professed duellists, Count de Tilly and Viscount de Noailles. The Viscount either brought letters to Mr. Bingham from General Lafayette, or he obtained an introduction to him, which led to his admittance as an inmate in the family. Having acquired the confidence of Mr. Bingham by his address and accomplishments, he managed to introduce the Count de Tilly into that hospitable mansion. The Count was as noted for his profligacy as he was for his skill with small sword; and understanding all the arts of a seducer, he soon obtained the good opinion and admiration of Mrs. Bingham and Miss Maria Matilda Bingham, an only daughter.

In those times, and even since, a nobleman—French, English, or German—was received with marked attention in all wealthy families. There was much patrician blood coursing through the veins of the young Republic; royalty and nobility were not then, as now, at a discount. Marquises, Viscounts and Barons were lionized whenever they made their appearance, and young ladies were enamored with the titled.—This Count de Tilly soon persuaded Miss Bingham to elope with, and also bribed some clergyman to unite them. The city was not then very populous, and the whole world of fashion was thrown into the greatest excitement, at hearing that Miss Bingham had run away with the French Count de Tilly; and Mr. Bingham himself—a very honest, well-meaning, but not very distinguished man, excepting for wealth—was dreadfully mortified at this rash step of his daughter, not then sixteen years of age. The whole city called it a vile abduction. The greatest indignation was everywhere expressed; and Captain Barry, commanding a packet ship, and a man of fashion, took occasion to thrash the Count for some insolence. The couple was forthwith separated, and the affair was the subject of tea-table conversation for some time—such an event seldom occurring in those quiet and innocent periods.

Mr. Bingham almost sunk under the blow, but it became necessary to open some negotiation with the Count, to buy him off, as he only ran away with the girl for her fortune. The Count, in the course of these negotiations represented himself to be deeply in debt, and that it was impossible to leave the country without satisfying his creditors to the amount of £5000 in ready money, and an annuity of £600, which was paid and secured to him, and he left for France, the marriage having been declared fraudulent. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham never recovered from the shock, and died shortly afterwards.

A young English merchant, by the name of Baring, subsequently arrived in Philadelphia with letters to Mr. Bingham, and forming an attachment for his daughter, married and carried her home. Her husband, afterwards the head of the great banking-house of Baring and Brothers, was created a Baron, under the title of Lord Ashburton, and was the negotiator here of the celebrated Ashburton treaty. The dowager, Lady Ashburton, recently deceased, was the girl who had excited so much attention and polite gossip, when run away with by the Count de Tilly, some fifty years ago."

"The little darling, he didn't strike Miss Smith's lady a purpuss, did he? It was a mere accident, wasn't it dear?" "Yes, mar, to be sure it was, and if he don't behave himself I'll crack him again."

Smokers, Male and Female.

EVERYBODY smokes here—man, woman, boy and girl, almost down to the baby just escaped from the cradle; but still I was not prepared for the novel spectacle of the very "sylphides" themselves strutting about with huge, undisguised, veritable cigars in their mouths, puffing and smoking like so many chimney-pots, that they resemble both in symmetry and color. Smoking I detest, as one of the most insufferable and nauseous follies of the day. Strange that men should persist in this offensive habit, that all women with pretensions to a nose at all civilized, unite in condemning; yet custom has inured men in this. But a woman's smoking was a barbarianism I hardly supposed myself destined ever to see; and certainly the first time I came plump upon one of my whitey-brown attendants, with her wreath on one side, her wings all awry, sucking for dear life, at the end of a flaming cigar, my astonishment and the tobacco-smoke together quite took my breath away; that was an impression neither time nor distance will either dim or remove. A full-dressed sylphide sitting on a painted bank of flowers, where I first spied her, exhaling the smoke of a colossal cigar, and of a horse-killing strength, with all the *nonchalance* of a veteran smoker, was an outrageous novelty that absorbed me quite; and while I stood gazing there, a call summoned the volvanic *troupe* to the stage, and each one deposited with jealous care her precious weed on bench or chair, with growling menaces neither to touch nor taste, and then they betook themselves to their mystic gambols, meant to charm the love-born "Reubens" to their *fairy haunts*. It requires faith in one's art to preserve illusions amid such scenes. The men of all degrees smoke, and smoke everywhere; in the houses, in the streets, in the theatres, in the *cafés*, in the counting-room—eating, drinking, and truly, I suspect, sleeping, they smoke—smoke—smoke! It is odd that strangers dont scent Havana far out at sea. The gentlemen, however, are addicted to a small paper cigar, called "cigarito," containing a small quantity of pulverized tobacco, of the best flavor, which is by no means offensive. No true Havanaco even moves a foot without his portable armory of cigaritos, as indispensable to him as his quiver to the wild Indian. He may get along comfortably without his cent, hat or neck-cloth; but, without his cigarito, he could neither walk, talk, nor even think. The first thing that follows a salutation of friends, meeting no matter where, is to pull out their paquets, light the sociable weed, another talk; it gives life to a Havanaco; he opens his heart and mouth at the same time, and fills up the gaps of conversation. A cigar ought to be the national emblem of Cuba; certainly nothing is more completely identified with them in my mind, and I shall never recall a friend to memory who will not be enveloped in a soft haze of smoke.—Fanny Ellsler at the Havana.

THE CITY OF ROME.—Rome is still where it has been for more than 2000 years; it is upon the Tiber, sixteen miles from the mouth, which runs South through the Western part of the city, and then turns West, and continues that course to its outlet, where it is some 300 feet wide.—Much of what was formerly covered with buildings is now cultivated. This is particularly the case with much of the Southeast part within the city walls and East and Southeast of the Capitoline Hill. Bad air (malaria) is said to be the cause of the desertion of this part of the city.—The ancient hills are said to be found, but are by no means so prominent as they once were, on account of the vallies having been filled up by the rubbish constantly accumulating. In this way the place of the ancient forum has been filled up at least fifteen feet. The land at the base, of the Terpeian Rock is so much filled up that the modern traveller is prone to think that it would be far from certain death to be thrown from its top. It is not, as formerly, 75 feet high, with heaps of rocks below. In the Northeast part there are extensive gardens and on the West side of them are the residences of the English and American inhabitants.

The palace of the Pope is near the center of the city. The Church of St. Peter is on the West side; it is 750 feet long, and 538 ft. wide, and will hold 50,000 people. It cost $50,000,000. The statue of St. Peter is not far distant. It was formally a statue of Jupiter, and was changed by one of the early Popes into that of the apostle by some mysterious power, without changing its material substance in the least; which gave rise to the remark of the wag, that it was formerly the statue of Jupiter, and it is that of Jew-Peter still. The report that the great toe of this statue has been entirely worn away by the lips of the Catholics is not exactly true. It is a Protestant slander. Yet it is true that the drepente Pisses of the faithful for hundreds of years have worn away considerably. No Catholic passes it without stopping to kiss it. To see poor ignorant people do it, that is sad enough; but to see men of learning and of cultivated minds, like the Pope and Cardinals, constantly approaching this image with all reverence, and wiping this toe with their handkerchiefs, kiss it, wipe it again, and go on their way, is quite beyond endurance. One can have no patience with them.—Dr. Baird.

Trifles become more important, great evils being kept away.

Turning in Green Crops.

To increase continually the fertility of our arable lands, should ever be regarded by the farmer as an object of the greatest consequence. By adopting improved systems of husbandry, and taking care to manure highly, or, in other words, to return somewhat more to the soil than is extracted by the crop,—this is a task of comparatively easy accomplishment, and the farmer who carefully practices upon this principle, will find that while he has actually larger and better crops, his fields are also, at the same time, becoming richer in the principles essential to a healthy vegetation, and to vegetable life. One of the most judicious and economical methods of enriching emasculated or worn-out fields, is to turn in green crops—not carelessly, and without reference to the character of the vegetable matter turned under, but with judgement and discrimination. The nature of the soil should be considered, and the adaptedness of the crop to supply its deficiencies critically examined—a matter requiring skill, and a good degree of practical experience to render it efficient, and productive of the end desired.

The following extract from Dr. Dana's Muck Manual contains some important suggestions in relation to this matter; and I therefore present it, hoping that every reader of the Telegraph will carefully ponder its truth, and, if a farmer, apply them daily in his practice:—

"Turning in green crops," says Dr. Dana "is only returning to the soil the salts, silicates, and *geine*, which the plant had drawn from it, together with all the organic matter the plant itself has elaborated from oxygen and hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, from whatever source derived. It has decomposed, during the short period of its growth, more silicates and salts than the air ever could effect during the same period, which, being turned in, restore to the soil from which they grew, salts and silicates in a new form, whose action on vegetation is like that of alkalies. But powerful as is the action of green crops turned in, it is the experience of some practical men, that one crop allowed to perfect itself, and then die where it grew, and then turned in dry, is superior to three turned in green. The whole result is explained by the fact that dry plants give more *geine* than green. Green plants fervent—dry plants decay. A large portion escapes in fermentation as gas; and more volatile products are formed than during decay. The one is a quick consuming fire, the other aslow, mouldering ember, giving off during all its process, gasses which feed plants and decompose the silicates of the soil."

Every practical agriculturist, who has made use of his head in the management of his lands, must be fully aware, however, that many crops produce much more beneficial results when turned in green. This, indeed, is the fact in reference to buckwheat, clover, and the culmiferous class of plants generally. The first-named article, if permitted to stand till the grain becomes fully ripe, and the baulm dry, will be diminished four fifths in bulk, and, I doubt not, nearly as much in value for all possible purposes of vegetable enrichment; and this supposition appears, indeed, to be fully sustained and demonstrated by the experience of practical farmers every where.

The efficacy of silicates, in producing fertility, is thus lucidly explained by the author above quoted:—

"The power of fertility which exists in the silicates of the soil is unlimited. An improved agriculture must depend on the skill with which this power is brought into action. It can be done only by the conjunction of salts, geine, and plants. Barren sands are worthless: a peat bog is little better; but a practical illustration of the principles which have been maintained, is afforded by every sandy knoll made fertile by spreading swamp muck upon it. This is giving geine to silicates. The very act of exposure of this swamp muck has caused an evolution of carbonic acid gas; that decomposes the silicates of potash in the sand; that potash converts the insoluble into soluble manure; and lo! a crop.—That growing crop adds its power to the geine. If all the long series of experiments after Von Voght, in Germany, are to be believed, confirmed as they are by repeated experiments by our own agriculturists, it is not to be doubted that every inch of sand knoll, on every farm, may be changed into a soil, in thirteen years, of half that number of inches of good mould."

By turning in, occasionally, a green crop of either of the vegetables above named, the soil will be so much invigorated as to render the cultivation of it much more profitable for some years; and as crops for this purpose can be selected which, by their quick growth, obviate the necessity of a fallow, the cost of ameliorating the land is comparatively slight; indeed, so slight, under most circumstances, as to be scarcely worthy of being taken into account.—Germantown Telegraph.

WITCH OR COUCH GRASS.—This grass, in tillage, is among the most troublesome of all plants or weeds. The most effectual way to destroy it, where it is extensive, is to let the Land lie fallow, and plough and harrow it often especially in dry weather. The plough will check its growth, when used often, and bring the roots to the surface, and the harrow will draw them out, and they will die when exposed to a hot sun, in a dry time. When this grass first makes its appearance in tillage, it should be thoroughly eradicated. We copy the following remarks from the Germantown Telegraph:—N. E. Farmer.

Witch grass commonly abounds in all lands which have been long under the plough, and rendered fine and pulverulent by a rapid succession of weeded crops, and liberal applications of fructifying manures. Many methods have been advised and recommended for its extirpation, but none as yet which can be relied on as wholly efficient. Where a small spot is to be cleansed, resting during one season, carefully covering the surface with boards, will generally destroy most of the grass. A writer in the Maine Farmer, some years since, stated that he had succeeded in eradicating it by ploughing it under "a foot deep," afterward harrowing it carefully and "cultivating the ground as usual; it never troubled him afterward." Others have tried this "plan," but have failed to realize the result anticipated; the grass, even when embedded in the soil to the depth of a foot, still retained its vitality, and came up to the surface late in the season in "different parts of the field, as rank and vigorous as before." Some have recommended sowing this grass, as it makes a rich and nutritive food for stock; but no one, who understands its habits, will concur in urging this plan, as it is not only a great exhauster, but after the first or second year produces but a small crop, unless heavily top-dressed. B.

Curiosities of Food.

What do men really live upon? The answer will be various enough. The Guacho, who in the wild pampas of Buenos Ayres, managing his half-wild horse with incredible dexterity, throws the lasso or bolas to catch the ostritch, the guanaco, or the wild bull, consumes daily from ten or twelve pounds of meat, and regards it as a high feast day, when in the shape of a morsel to pumpkin. The word bread does not exist in his vocabulary.

The Irishman, on the other hand, regales himself in careless mirth, on his "potatoes and point," after a day of painful labor, he who cannot help making a joke even of the name he gives to his scanty meal. Meat is a strange idea to him, and he is happy indeed if four times a year he can add a herring to season the mealy tubers.

The hunter of the prairies lays low the buffalo with sure bullet: and its juicy, fat streaked rump, roasted between two hot stones, is to him the greatest of delicacies. Meanwhile the industrious Chinese carries to market his carefully fattened rats delicately arranged upon white sticks, certain to find a good customer among the epicures of Pekin; and in his hot, smoky hut, fast buried beneath the snow and ice, the Greenlander consumes his fat, which he has just carved, rejoicing over his costly prize, from a stranded whale.

Here the black sucks his sugar-cane, and eats his banana; there the African merchant fills his wallet with sweet dates, his sole sustenance in the long desert journey; and there the Siamese crams himself with a quantity of rice from which an European would shrink appalled, and whosoever over the whole inhabited earth we approach and demand hospitality, in almost every little spot a different kind of food is set before us, and the "daily bread" offered in another form.

The black broth of the Spartans was a famous dish, but, like Dionysius; we are not such Spartans. The Dutchman can eat with great zest his sour fermented cabbage, and the Scotch Highlander his braxy sheep. The Esquimaux can eat oil soup, and what not, and there are various tribes of Indians that live upon a certain kind of clay. The old Anglics lived upon acorns and pork, and beef. The food that is suitable to one people may not be so to another; and climate makes a great difference in the different kinds of food that should be eaten. What inhabitants of the torrid zone could live with impunity upon blubber, as the inhabitants of the frigid zone can?

Nature allows the appetite to decide for itself, as the conscience checks or approves good or evil acts. These promptings may, no doubt, be destroyed by resisting its primitive teaching; but still it is a monitor, and no even rule of a certain kind of diet can be prescribed that will answer equally for every person. More physical evils arise from gorging the stomach than from any certain kinds of food. Moderate eating and plenty exercise in the open air, are a sure remedy for many diseases, and certainly a greater preventative of than remedy for disease.

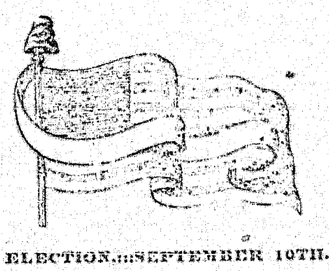
There is a large tribe of Indians in New Mexico, who live on a sort of grasshopper, or wingless luster, which they dry, pulverize, and kneed into a kind of cake, which they bake, and which is not bad eating. The wild horses which traverse the plains of California and New Mexico in vast troops—the descendants of the war-horse introduced by the Spanish discoverers and conquerors—are becoming highly prized and sought out. By some they are used as food.—The early settlers of Oregon fed on their flesh, and found it quite palatable and nourishing; they called it "Columbia beef."—Spirit of the Age.

Virtue is a jewel of great price.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1849.



ELECTION...SEPTEMBER 10TH.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN HUBBARD,

OF HALLOWELL.

FOR SENATORS,

JAMES HOBBS, Jr., of Fryeburg.
ROBERT A. CHAPMAN, of Bethel,
NOAH PRINCE, of Buckfield.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JOSEPH DEARBORN, of Hartford.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

NATHAN M. MARBLE, of Paris.

The Approaching Election.

The State Election is close at hand. In one week, the Electors of Maine will be called upon, in accordance with the provisions of their constitution, to determine by their suffrages, the political character of the next administration of their government.

In any efforts to influence the people in the discharge of this important duty, the state of the public mind, neither invites, nor will it tolerate inflammatory harangues. Merely partizan appeals, whether from the press or the stump, would fall senseless upon the public ear. Those who wield the elective franchise, will bestow their suffrages upon those only who address their judgement, and convince their reason. This condition of things is highly favorable to the success of correct principles. The democracy has less to fear, when the public mind, unblinded by passion, is open to the reception of political truth. For its reliance is upon the sober judgement of the country. Its appeals are to the popular intelligence. It proclaims its principles, and challenges investigation of their soundness and their adaptation to the wants and interests of the country. It does not like federalism seek to obtain power by concealment of its principles, nor profess principles by which it will refuse to be guided when victory perches upon its banner. While the absence of all undue political excitement, may be regarded, on the one hand, as favorable to the democratic cause, yet a state of absolute *apathy*, is to be dreaded, on the other. The success of a party, however much its principles may commend themselves to popular favor, is always endangered by neglect of organization, and over confidence in its own strength.

In politics, as in war, a superiority of numbers is not a certain guaranty of victory. In the one case, as in the other, much depends on organization, discipline and concert of action. The battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift. The hopes of the weaker party rest chiefly upon superior strategy. Federalism at this moment, if it indulges any hope of triumph, hopes to do so by a *surprise*—by catching the democracy *napping*. It therefore behooves our friends to be on the alert—to see to it, that a thorough organization of their forces is effected—that they are early in the field, armed and equipped, ready to resist the assaults and baffle the wiles of the enemy. We take it to be the settled conviction of a great majority of the people that the present Taylor administration is a humbug and a cheat, which ought not to be countenanced or encouraged. Especially do we take it to be the settled purpose of the people of Maine, who had no agency whatever in thrusting this imbecile dynasty upon the country, to do nothing which shall tend to strengthen its hands, or render it more potent for mischief. Every State, in which an election has been held since the present perfidious and corrupt usurpation session of its ill gotten power, has spoken in condemnation of its fraudulent conduct and disastrous policy. Should the democracy of Maine, either by their supineness, or from any other cause fail to maintain their ascendency in the coming election, the fact would be fulled in such flagrant evidence that the people of this state approve the doings and the policy of the Taylor dynasty. To shield themselves from a suspicion so disreputable and groundless, the people should see to it, that their judgment is fully and fully expressed at the ballot box.

Importance of the Coming Election.

The Constitution of the State requires that the State shall be districted for Senators and apportioned for Representatives once every ten years. Should the resolve, submitted by the Legislature, for changing the session from summer to winter, receive the approval of the people, it will be necessary for the next Legislature to apportion the State. Let democrats see to it that their democratic friends do not stay at home under the apprehension that the result is certain to be in our favor without their votes. We want not only to secure a victory, but such a victory as shall thrill the hearts of the friends of our principles from Maine to California. Other States have set glorious examples. We have every reason to believe that our opponents have a thoroughly perfect organization, and will make a desperate effort to secure the next Legislature, by an active adherence to their own nominations, and efforts to foment divisions in our ranks. Mistrust all such attempts. A vote thrown for any but the regular candidate is a vote thrown away, and in towns where the two parties are very nearly balanced might produce disastrous results. The most important events turn on small matters which require our constant watchfulness. Lose not a man through ambitious motives, but put your best man forward and elect him, remembering that a split under the plurality system, is sure to bring defeat, and such defeats may cause you ten years regret.

Another prominent business feature for the next Legislature will be our State valuation.—This is a business which requires sound judgment and a good general knowledge of the great leading interests of the State. Look well, then, to the men whom you select as your servants. See to it that they receive the united support of the party and thus secure their election. We owe it to ourselves, our State and our party, to secure the triumphant election of JOHN HUBBARD and a DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

Our Candidate for Governor.

Agreeably to usage, the two great political parties of the State, have put in nomination their respective candidates for the office of Governor. Their names are before the people for their suffrages. The claims and qualifications of each are, as they should be, open to popular investigation and scrutiny. It is not only the privilege, but it is also the duty of the people, to subject every candidate for office to the most searching scrutiny, touching his general fitness for the station. Especially should such be the rule, in the case of the presentation of a candidate for the high and responsible office of Governor. For upon the character of the prominent officers, greatly depends the character of the State, at home and abroad. Your chief magistrate should be a man of "capacity, honesty, and fidelity"—fidelity to the constitution and fidelity to the people. He should possess a thorough knowledge of the diversified interests of the State, and a thorough acquaintance with the wants of the people.

Of Dr. JOHN HUBBARD, the democratic candidate for Governor, we feel proud to say, he comes fully up to the required standard, and can withstand the most rigid test. His capacity is undoubted—his honesty unquestionable—his fidelity above suspicion. Thoroughly acquainted with the interests of the State, and familiar with the wants and wishes of the people, from having been thrown into daily communication with them for years in the practice of his profession, Dr. Hubbard is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which he has been put in nomination, with advantage to the State and to the public acceptability. He is emphatically a man of the people and for the people. All his sympathies are with the masses. Possessed of a vigorous intellect, solid judgment, inflexible integrity and an iron will—in manners, plain and republican in intercourse, frank and familiar; in sentiment *democratic* to the core, he is just the kind of a man the people will delight to honor, for in honoring him they will confer honor on themselves and the State.

Change of the Constitution---Winter Session.

In consequence of the very general desire of the people for restoration of Winter sessions of the legislature, a proposition to change the constitution so as to effect that object, has been submitted to the people and will be acted upon by them on the next election day, (Sept. 10th.

The only discussion of the subject which occurred in the legislature, related to the mode of effecting that object. It being impossible to change the time of meeting of the legislature without extending or shortening the term of executive and other members of the civil government—One proposition was that the term of the present government should be extended, so that it should be elected in—and at the time the term of the present civil government should be extended January next. How much delay and consultation, involving a great deal of feeling on the part of the members of the Houses of the Legislature, as well as the people at large, would be necessary to settle the question of the extension of the present civil government, we cannot say. The people are supposed to be competent to vote upon the question, and which the people will answer by ballot "yes" or "no."

In consequence of the difficulty of effecting the object intended coming from other proposition to do it upon the ground of economy, we have thought it best to give our views and a participation in any discussion of the subject, to content ourselves with simply stating the proposition which has been submitted to the people.—Argus.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

A proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to change the meeting of the Legislature back again from summer to winter, has been submitted to the people next Monday. For various reasons the time of meeting was changed from winter to summer, and the change was made that it would save money to the State by shortening the session. The result, however, has proved otherwise. A variety of reasons have been urged pro and con, and the people have decided to weigh them carefully, and vote upon the proper course to be taken. Those in favor of the change will vote yes—those opposed no.—Argus.

We trust our friends in "Old Oxford" will drew a heavy vote in favor of the change back again to winter sessions.

☞ The Argus, in an article on the State election, gives the following good advice to those democrats who prefer some other individual to the one who has been nominated. It is worth remembering.

"The only safe course for democrats to follow, is TO TAKE THE NOMINATIONS, give them a zealous and honest support, and leave the evil, if there be any, at the coming Convention. The old motto is as just now, as when originally spoken, 'PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN,' and we should be extremely watchful not to yield the former to our dissatisfaction with the latter. Is the candidate a democrat? Was he selected according to the wisely established usages of our organization? Then we should sustain him.—The loss of one Senator, or one Representative, may produce incurable disasters; and those professed democrats who, by their indifference or opposition, are the cause, must be answerable for it. After having carried such a measure, and accomplished such a result, can they, in their turn, ask to be sustained by the men they have thus operated against? When their favorite candidates are nominated—for the political wheel is always whirling—can they demand support upon the principle of "regular nominations," which they have themselves disregarded? We put these points home to the consideration of wise and judicious men. Our usages have been long established. They have saved the republic from the deepest injuries, by binding together all true democrats, and making them to fight as one mighty army. By their principles and usages have they gained their victories."

COMMENTARY UPON THE NINTH COMMANDMENT. At the examination of the children at the Windsor Infant School, on Wednesday, a little boy was asked to explain his idea of observing false witness against your neighbor." After hesitating, he said it was "telling lies"—on which the worthy and reverend examiner said "that is not exactly an answer—what do you say?" addressing a little girl who stood next, when she immediately replied, "it was when a body got a thing, and somebody went and told of it."

"Quite right," said the examiner, amidst irrepressible peals of laughter, in which he could not help joining, the gravity of the whole proceeding being completely upset.

We commend the above to the profound consideration of certain individuals in this immediate vicinity.

THE LAST PRETENCE. The federal press have resorted to innumerable arguments and sophisms to reconcile the sweeping proscription of which Gen. Taylor has been guilty, to the solemn pledges against proscription which he made to the people before his election, and which were endorsed by the whole federal party. The latest device is, that the proscription of democrats was necessary in order to equalize the offices! And this is the federal press has put into the mouth of General Taylor in an imaginary conversation between him and a democrat among the mountains of Pennsylvania, who complained to him of his insincerity and disregard of his pledges. The democrat, however, is represented as not satisfied with the reasons that have been invented to justify the latter. The most stupendous humbug of all is the Chief Magistrate of any nation ever was. To equalize the offices as much as possible, is the privilege of the incumbent of the office, and he is just the kind of a man the people will delight to honor, for in honoring him they will confer honor on themselves and the State.

Cuba Expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

The government officers do not, as I learn, justify the opinion, that there has been at any time, or that there exists now, any general and prevailing disposition, on the part of the people of Cuba, to exchange the dominion of Spain for an independent government or for a connection with the United States. General Campbell, our Consul at Havana, has often, both formerly and recently expressed the opinion that the people wished no change, and would give no aid to the revolutionary movement. Neither the planting nor the mercantile interests, nor the monopolist interest, could be benefitted by a change.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday.

It is reported at the North that the projected descent upon Cuba has been abandoned in consequence of the President's proclamation and the exposure of the plans of the expedition. To the contrary of this, we hear that a party of recruits enlisted in this city, left a day or two since, for the rendezvous at New York, and that an attempt is to be made in some direction—probably upon Cuba but possibly upon the Northern Provinces of Mexico.

We also hear that the expeditionaries from Baltimore are headed by an enterprising officer, late a captain in Col Hughes' Maryland and District of Columbia regiment, and that the officer second in command served in the Mexican War as a captain of a Volti geur company.—The movement began to wear a serious aspect.

NO MORE MEXICAN TERRITORY.—Mr Dallas, Ex-Vice President, in his recent letter on the Treaty with Mexico, mentions a fact which should be borne in mind by those adventurers who talk of separating and annexing other Mexican provinces. He says:

"To each of our fellow citizens who view with discontent the enlargement of our territory, it may be some consolation that this treaty emphatically provides against further extension South. No change is ever to be made in the boundary, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own constitution. The stipulations are unalterable and are conclusive. It is unnecessary to allude to the annexation of Texas—cannot be misunderstood, and it is an irrefragable pledge held by the contracting parties that no other shall ever be again created. Thus Upper New Mexico, Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California, may pass over to us whenever they shall independently, but, under the present and constitutional sanction of the central authorities in Mexico, not one of them can be admitted into the Union except by manifest breach of faith."

FROM MEXICO. A correspondent of the N. Orleans Delta writes from the city of Mexico, Aug 13th:

"There is the usual talk of revolutions, and of the return of Santa Anna. The Puros, Moderados and the Sacerdotales have combined, and are using every effort to overthrow the present Government, and bring back the reign of the Government party call him. Paredes is now in this city, having been here for the last ten months. No attempt is made to arrest him, though there are now in prison two of his partizans near Guadalupe, twelve months past.

They still talk about reducing the tariff, but it is not probable the bill will pass; there is a strong party against it. I have consulted on it, over a vote is taken in either house upon any bill having for its object a reduction, that a majority of the old members and all the public dues against it."

C. M. Sawtelle, one of the editors of the Kennebec Journal, in a letter to the Editors from San Francisco, dated June 1st, thus writes:

"I must think of closing my letter, or the steamer will leave me behind. She will carry coal to supply California only, and her limited capacity is due to that fact. The United States have at last established a mint here, and the first coinage is now in progress. Specimens of the coin are shown me, and I think they will be creditable. Governor Mason and the secretary of state have gone to the mines, and the latter writes me that he has found gold in such quantities that he is afraid to tell me how much he has found. I wish I could send you a few specimens of the gold dust, but I cannot, as I have not the means of doing it safely. I have seen many specimens of the gold, and it is very fine. Some of the lumps are as large as a hen's egg, and I have seen one piece worth $60. Many of the miners are making from $50 to $100 per day, and I have seen one who has made $1,000 in a week. Many of the miners are Mexicans, who have been driven from the mines by the Americans, and they are very much exasperated against us. Many of the Americans are leaving the mines, and going to the coast, where they can get employment at high wages. Many of the miners have left their claims, and gone to the coast, because they could not get provisions. Flour is $50 per barrel, pork $1 per pound, and other provisions in proportion. Common laborers get $10 per day, and mechanics from $12 to $16 per day. Many of the laborers have left the mines

THE HAPPY GIRL.—Ay, she is a happy girl, we know by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits. Day in and day out she has something to do, and she takes hold of work as if she did not fear to soil her hands or dirty her apron. Such girls we love and respect wherever we find them—in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before your face, or slander you behind your back. They have more good sense and better employment. What are flirts and bustle-bound girls in comparison with these? Good for nothing but to look at; and that is rather disgusting. Give us the industrious and happy girl, and we care not who worships fashionable and idle simpletons.

HOTEL AT LIBERTY.—Chas B. Hall, the Express man, was discharged from custody, no one having appeared to testify to his being a defaulter. It was stated by his counsel, that the offence charged, if committed at all, was committed either in New Hampshire or Maine, and it is supposed to be for this reason that the complainants did not appear against him.—Boston Adv.

A million of dollars have been paid for passages on the various telegraph lines throughout the states, during the past year.

The law in Connecticut against selling spirituous liquors imposes a fine of $10 for the first offence, $20 for the second, and so double for every offence of which a man shall be convicted. Mr Wood has 45 cases pending against him, the last of which, if found guilty, subjects him to a penalty of $111,120,082,513,360.

General Taylor has made good his claim to *using decency*. In his travelling speeches he talks flippantly about *longitude* and *longitude lati-tude*. This is remarkably dignified in a man who "*cares for*" he is president! We suppose, had Mr. Polk, on his tour, talked about *cows* and *cow-heifers*, he would have been the admiration of all *decent* whigs.—Fall River News.

All a man has to do in these days to pass for a genius, is to button his coat behind, and wear his hat wrong side out. If he can contrive to make himself any more ridiculous, it will help the matter vastly.

New Hampshire papers are agitating the subject of a revision of the state constitution.

Among the many blessings attendant upon the permanent union of the United States, as the inhabitants of our land advance in the prosperity of human life. With the increase of intelligence has grown up a fair estimate of the elements of health, and a regard for them, and commensurately with the advance of science have increased the facilities of enjoying the bounties of Providence. Notwithstanding the progress we have made in this direction, there is a great deficiency of the knowledge of the mentality of consumption.

One of the most important elements of success in investigating the condition of the lungs when suffering from disease is

To Whom it May Concern!

(From the Hallowell Gazette & Mercury.)

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Governor and Council, Agent for the State of Maine, to procure the passage of a law to prevent the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and having been requested to state his views on the subject, would say that he is in favor of a law prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, except for medicinal purposes, and for the arts and manufactures, and that he will use his influence to procure the passage of such a law, if he can be instrumental in so doing.

I. BRIGGS.

Passed by U. S. Hotel, Portland, [illegible]

DEATHS.

The Delta says that the men collected at Grand Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, for the mysterious expedition alluded to in the President's proclamation, do not exceed three hundred in number. General Twiggs has ascertained that they had not a single stand of arms amongst them.

☞ It is a noteworthy fact that we now have the whole Taylor press arguing that a colored person is not to be considered a citizen of the United States.

Soft soap, in some shape, pleases all, and, generally speaking, the more *lye* you put into it the better.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON PENNYMIN.]

THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1848.

At market, 600 head Cattle; [illegible] Sheep; 11 yoke Working Oxen; 50 Cows and Calves; some Sheep and Lambs in Sweep.

Beef Cattle—Quality, [illegible]; Extra, $6,50; first quality, $6,00; second, $5,50; third, $5,00.

Working Oxen—$65, $75, $85 and $90.

Cows and Calves—$25, $35, $40.

Sheep and Lambs—[illegible], 2, 2,25, 2,50, 2,75.

Swine—4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6 and 6 1-2 cts.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S

New Stock for Fall Trade!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silk and Shawl Store,

No. 2 Milk Street, Boston.

5000 NEW CASHMERE SHAWLS, all shapes, sizes, qualities and colors.

50 Packages superior BLACK SILKS, extra width, for Dresses, Visites, Mantillas, &c.

50 Packages DRESS SILKS, fig'd, plain, and striped, in choice combinations.

1000 Plaid, Long and Square SHAWLS, very best styles.

100 Pieces Thibet Cloths and French Merinos, in most fashionable colors.

Cases of Thibet Cashmeres, Lyonese Cloths and Alpaccas for dresses.

Cases Germain, French, and India Satins, all qualities and colors.

Cartons Palm Fig'd Cashmere and Rich Crape Shawls, all colors.

Cartons THIBET and SILK SHAWLS, in Velvet and other colors.

5000 Pieces Superior Black Bombazines, Black and colored.

SILK VELVETS, all widths.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VISITES, &c. of every pattern and material.

Mourning Shawls & Silk Goods, of all kinds, to which we ask particular attention.

It is enough to say that from the

Gigantic and Incomparable Assortment of

Silk Goods and Shawls,

purchases will be served with ANY QUANTITY from a SIXPENCE-WORTH to a PACKAGE, and at prices as low as the market of country will admit.

Merchants in the Country, Ladies buying for their Own Use, AND ALL OTHERS,

are invited to call at the Warehouse of

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S

SILK & SHAWL STORE,

No. 2 MILK STREET,

A few rods east of the Washington Street.

Sept. 4, 1848. 3m36

State of Maine.

IN [illegible] Court, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the [illegible] day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

[illegible] BILL, Widow of [illegible] late of [illegible] in said County, deceased, having petitioned for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the [illegible] day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

17 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of HANNAH BRIGGS, Widow of ELIAS BRIGGS, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out her Dower out of the estate of said deceased; and also praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

18 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of NATHAN JACKSON, Executor of the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH JACKSON, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

17 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of [illegible] late of Rumford in said County, deceased, praying that the personal property of said deceased may be sold to pay debts, and that for that purpose a license may be granted to him, the said Executor, to sell and convey the same at public auction or private sale, and to make deeds of conveyance thereof to the purchasers, as by the statute in such case made and provided, and that he may be authorized to sell and convey the real estate of said deceased, situate in said Rumford, for the purpose aforesaid

N. H. DOWN'S
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION!

Also, the most effectual remedy in the world, for

COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP OR QUINSY, ASTHMA, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR STOMACH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND LIVER.

THIS medicine is purely vegetable, and is by far the most effectual medicine known, for all diseases affecting the BRONCHIAL OR PULMONARY ORGANS.

Its effect upon the patient is soon marked, and differs from that of most medicines recommended for the same complaints, in the following particulars:

1st—It never irritates the stomach at all, but on the contrary dries up the vomit, and are the only medicine that first *lessens the cough*, *removes the pain*, *expectoration or shortness of breath*, then removes the cause, *medicating it completely* from the system. When, as a matter of course, *the cough ceases*, and the patient is well.

2d—It never produces costiveness in the consumptive patient—on the contrary, it has a laxative effect, and is a moderate cathartic. Whether the world is prejudiced in favor of costiveness or not remains to be seen, but this is a fact that the patient in the more than twenty proper regard to health will entirely remove it, and produce a healthy action of the bowels.

3d—It does not produce a *dryness of the skin*, but is a powerful promoter of *gentle and wholesome perspiration*, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, the skin then becomes the life and inspirator of the blood, the secretion of which to the system is the *sure preventive* of DISEASE, SICKNESS AND DEATH.

We do not pretend that **DOWN'S ELIXIR** is a specific for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but we do say, and can confirm by incontestable evidence, that for

CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the *lungs, the liver, and the pulmonary organs*, it is *invaluable—unequaled*. HUNDREDS by it have been snatched from an ENTIRELY GRAVE, and hundreds who *delayed too long its use*, have found, in the advanced state of their disease that RELIEF FROM SUFFERING which they had vainly sought from every other source.

This invaluable MEDICINE *is highly concentrated* and put up in 6 oz. and 12 oz. bottles, at fifty cents and one dollar per bottle, and each bottle warranted to contain more CURATIVE PROPERTIES than four bottles of any of the *vile, adulterated* pint bottle preparations of the day.

We have received *hundreds of certificates* of its wonderful cures, from every part of the country, many of which have been published *and may be had gratis of any of our agents*.

Sold wholesale and retail by **CURTIS & SMITH**, General Agents, St. Albans, Vt., to whom all orders for supplies of the medicine should be addressed, stating the best mode of sending it;—also, sold by agents in nearly all the villages and towns in the country.

It is also sold, at wholesale and retail by
J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

DR. MARSHALL'S
AROMATIC CATARRH AND
HEADACHE SNUFF.

This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial agent known to the MEDICAL FACULTY for

Removing a Cold in the Head,
The Headache, & all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of DIDDINESS OF DIZZINESS OF THE HEAD—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATIONS, such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of *blood upon the brain*, cures the headache, and is the only agent known upon which you can rely with confidence for a COMPLETE, RADICAL CURE of that most troublesome disease,

THE CATARRH.

It cleanses, strengthens, and restores to healthy action all those organs, and membraneous passages of the head, the OBSTRUCTION of which produces pain in the FOREHEAD and region of the EYES, a sort of snuffling in the NOSE, a sense of *matter dropping from the head into the throat, &c.*

All these it cures easily and speedily, and the

Most Confirmed Cases of Catarrh,

it usually cures in A FEW MONTHS.

It is also an unfailing cure for BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, if persevered in but a short time.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Druggists generally—by many Agents throughout the country, and by

J. K. HAMMOND, PARIS; A. FIELD, SOUTH PARIS.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL
Strengthening Plaster.

LONG TRIED—TESTED BY THOUSANDS—UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED UNRIVALLED, AND UNEQUALLED.

These PLASTERS will be found a cure for WEARNESS OF LAMENESS IN THE BACK, SIDE, OR STOMACH and all RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, STITCHES, DARTING PAINS, &c., in the limbs, back, side or stomach; and for all purposes where a plaster is needed, they have no *superior*, if indeed no *equal*.

By wearing upon the BREAST OR STOMACH, they will be found to afford *great relief* in all cases of *pain or soreness of the* CHEST and LUNGS, occasioned by neglected or protracted colds and coughs.

They are beautifully spread on prepared cloth, at 25 cents each, and may be worn without inconvenience for a long time. If they become wrinkled up they may be taken off, cleansed of sweat and dust, and again put on, and thus worn for **three or six months** at a time.

These Plasters are also spread on a thick, firm paper at 12 1-2 cents, and are by far the best **Poor Man's Plaster** in the world.

In preparing the plaster to put on, it should not be *stewed, steamed*, but should be COMPLETELY MELTED, by holding the BACK OF THE PLASTER over the fire.

Sold by Agents generally, throughout the country, and by J. K. HAMMOND, PARIS; A. FIELD, SOUTH PARIS.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

EIGHT REASONS FOR USING
Curtis & Perkins' Cramp and Pain Killer.

1st. It is an almost infallible remedy for [illegible]
cholic. If convenient to a fire, [illegible] and hold it in the cavity of the [illegible] the application, if there is ague in the [illegible] within.

2. It is a cure for *Cramp in the Stomach, Cholera, &c.* Take from half a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to age, or in bad cases, and bathe the stomach and bowels. Repeat the dose if the pain or cramp does not cease [illegible]

3. It is the most effectual remedy in the world for *Rheumatic affections, Swellings, Lumbago, pains in the back, limbs, side, or stomach*. Bathe the part affected and rub briskly with a coarse cloth. If for pain in the stomach or bowels, take a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful for the cramp in the stomach or [illegible]

4. It almost always cures *Headache*. If [illegible] head wet, and take half a tea-spoonful in water [illegible]

5. It is the best application that can be used for a *Burn* or a *Scald*—and the only remedy extracting the fire—giving the pain [illegible]

6. It is a most effectual cure for *Piles*, [illegible] *Summer Complaint*, [illegible]

7. It is the best [illegible] and *bruises*. Bathe well the part, [illegible] thickness of cloth and [illegible]

8. Though not recommended for any particular [illegible] that, still it is and universally the best *Remedy Liniment* in the world, and may be used with success in all cases of cuts, wounds, scratches, burns, [illegible] galls, scratches, &c.

Sold throughout the country by Agents. In Paris, by J. K. HAMMOND; South Paris, A. FIELD.
July, 24, 1849. [illegible] 1y12

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,
L. T. BOOTHBY,

AGENT for the Atlantic, Thomaston, Lincoln, Mammoth and St. Lawrence Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.
South Paris, July 2, 1849. tf 2

Window Sash!

3000 LIGHTS of WINDOW SASH, [illegible] 7 by 9 to 11 by 16, glazed and [illegible] for sale by
E. B. HUMPHREY.
North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 52

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

DR. SPEAR'S
SO MUCH CELEBRATED
Indian Vegetable Medicines,

ARE Universally Acknowledged to be the Safest, Cheapest, and Most Effectual Remedies for the various Diseases of the human System, ever offered to the public. They can be relied on with confidence to cure all curable cases. Their action is immediate and thorough, eradicating disease in its worst forms. Thousands who have been pronounced incurable by their Physicians, yet live, to testify to the virtues of these extraordinary preparations, having been restored to sound health by their use.

These Medicines are too well known to require an extended notice. Scarcely a village exists throughout New England, where living witnesses cannot be found to tell of their unbounded value.

We will merely here speak of the principal Medicines and their uses, reserving the exception for a future, to the "FAMILY PHYSICIAN," a work edited by Dr. J. S. Spear, where may be found a brief treatise on the nature and nature of the principal diseases which afflict humanity; directions how to preserve good personal health, together with some certificates from highly respectable persons, testifying to their healing virtues and curing their importance. This book can be obtained of Dr. Spear's Agents.

BALM OF LIFE, Nos. 1 & 2.—For Consumption, Dyspepsia, Influenza, Liver Complaint, Debility, Nervous Affections, Phthisic, Asthma, Palpitation, Bronchitis, &c.

CATARRH SNUFF.—For Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Headache, &c.; this is a certain cure for Catarrh, and surpasses any other preparation for [illegible] Colds, &c.

The LIVERWORT PILLS, have been for a long time famed as a universal medicine. A trial of these Pills will satisfy the patient that they are the best purgative known. They remove the most severe colds, coughs, pains or fevers of taken in season.

SCROFULA SYRUP.—This is one of the most powerful agents in use for cleansing and purifying the system, whether of a scrofulous or [illegible] nature. It is a compound of seventeen ingredients, and of a purely vegetable character. For efficacy, and safety it cannot be surpassed.

COLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY CORDIAL, if used according to directions, a cure is warranted in every case for which it is recommended.

GERMAN LOTION.—This is warranted to cure the Salt Rheum in its worst forms.

TONIC CORDIAL is one of the most powerful tonics ever discovered; it is the best female medicine [illegible]

WOMAN'S FRIEND, for the falling of the womb. This is the only remedy before the public for this purpose. It obviates the necessity of resorting to it instrument, and is unquestionably a most certain remedy.

EYE WATER.—[illegible] the best eye water [illegible]

GRAVEL MIXTURE.—It is will cure all cases of the [illegible] For other remedies see "Family Physician."

All the ingredients of the above Medicines are furnished to Nurses [illegible] and are compounded in accordance with the most principles universally received as safe [illegible]

Their merits have been [illegible] by thousands. They have been tested [illegible] to the satisfaction of many for the [illegible]

If a fair trial fails to secure health, no confidence in the [illegible] of these remedies, that the expense of any other medicine which does effect a cure will be paid, provided it does not exceed five hundred dollars.

Principal Office, 278 Washington street, Boston. Sold also by Hammond & Stevens, Paris; A. Field, South Paris; J. Atwood & Co. Buckfield; Andrews & Francis, Norway; F. Blake, Hartford [illegible] 1y12

FARMERS'
Own Insurance Company.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
Policies Running Five Years.

With a Guarantee Capital of more than $100,000, and a large Surplus Fund for the Payment of losses, without assessment. And having more than 500 Members.

AND is now issuing at the rate of [illegible] per year. It insures none but the safest kinds of Property, and is prohibited from insuring [illegible] of Vessels on the ocean, or on any kinds of Merchandize or Machinery, that are exposed to fire [illegible] or taking over 5,000 in a risk. This company is organized for a term of [illegible] years, and the rates do not exceed on most kindred Farm Houses, and Personal Property, $3 per $1,000 for five years. On the premium notes [illegible] have been made, and those [illegible] paid any will be made during the continuance of the policy. Farmers can insure their Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c., for a year [illegible]

[illegible]

TO FARMERS AND DAIRY-MEN.

ANTHONY & EMERSON'S PATENT [illegible] ROTARY CHURN.

[illegible] BROADWAY, [illegible] BOSTON.

[illegible]

A CHURN THAT IS WORTH HAVING.

The public are hereby cautioned against [illegible] Churns [illegible] Patent.

I. P. [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the store of the subscriber. Call [illegible]
Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. E. WALTON. tf 36

NEW ARRANGEMENT & NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. C. DENISON, C. P. TRUE & J. A. KENDALL

Having entered into a Copartnership for *three years*, under the style of

DENISON, TRUE & KENDALL,

and having made large and commodious additions to the Store lately occupied by DENISON & TRUE, making it by far the

LARGEST STORE IN THE COUNTY!

would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are receiving by the *Daily Teams from Portland and Boston*, an

EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

particularly adapted to the Country Trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

both at Wholesale or Retail. And they would very respectfully renew their invitations to their Old Customers, and at the same time solicit new ones to call and examine their extensive assortment confidently asserting them that they shall not be disappointed.

Messrs. D. T. & K. intend to keep constantly on hand, and in quantities for

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which may be found at all times—

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Cashmeres and Satinetts, Plain and Fancy Vestings, of all descriptions, together with a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS, Alpaccas, Madeira Stripes, Mohair Lustres, Dress Silks, Printed Lawns, &c. &c.

BROWN and BLEACHED SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, Denims, Wadings, Flannels, Gloves, Laces, Edgings, Black Silk, Cashmere and Fancy Shawls, and

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

BONNET ROOMS

over NOYES & FRANCIS' STORE, where Bonnets are made and trimmed to order. Bonnet Ribbons and Trimmings of all kinds, together with a rich variety of other Fancy Goods constantly on hand.

HATS, CAPS, CARPETING AND FEATHERS.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY; WRITING, WRAPPING, and ROOM PAPERS.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Hard and Crockery Ware, and Mirrors. W. I. Goods and Groceries, CORN, FLOUR, NAILS, GLASS, LIME, PLASTER, IRON AND STEEL, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Pork, Shoes and Leather. Lamp and Lantern Oils, Paints, Oil and Lead, &c.

Also—*LUMBER* of all kinds bought and sold.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

WANTED—20,000 lbs. WOOL; 150 Tons of RAGS; 10 Tons of BUTTER; 10,000 [illegible] and PRODUCE of all kinds.

Norway, May 1, 1849. tf 52

Brandreth's Pills

ARE curing 500 Cholera patients per day. [illegible]

THE CURE WILL BE CERTAIN,

[illegible]

HOW TO USE THEM IN CHOLERA, &c.

[illegible]

HAVE THEIR LIVES SAVED!

[illegible]

BRANDRETH'S CELEBRATED PILLS.

[illegible]

NO DANGER FROM CHOLERA

BRANDRETH PILLS

[illegible]

COUNTERFEITS.

[illegible]

E. COY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
South Paris, Me.

ROOMS AT WM. H. NEWHALL'S.

[illegible]

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Readers, Spelling Books and all other [illegible] used in Schools, for sale by
E. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 26, 1848. tf 51

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Depot at the end of Union Street, South Paris, [illegible]

[illegible]

Paris, April 17, 1849. tf 51

HOWE & CO'S
Paris and Portland Express.

THE subscribers would inform their friends [illegible]

[illegible]

Paris, April 2, 1849. tf 51

Farms and House Lots for Sale.

ONE [illegible] South Paris Village, [illegible] Also, a House and Lot [illegible] Also, a House and Lot [illegible] Paris Village. Also, a House and Lot [illegible] For further particulars, inquire of
WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, July 2, 1849. tf 2

E. W. CLARK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

All [illegible] promptly attended to.
April 17, 1849. tf 50

WM. M. CUSHMAN,
DEALER IN
Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Goods
41 NORWAY VILLAGE Me.

BUCK & WESCOTT'S
CLOTHING STORE
At South Paris.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Paris, and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

at the above mentioned place. Tendering their most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which they have received, they hope, by punctual attendance, to merit a continuance of the same. Being regularly supplied from Boston with

Ready Made Clothing,

they flatter themselves that they are prepared to furnish Goods

As cheap as can be found elsewhere.

They also keep

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

French, German, and English
BROADCLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Doeskins & Vestings,

which will be made to order in any style to suit the customer.

All work made to order, warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Fashions Regularly Received.

F. C. BUCK,
M. M. WESCOTT.
May 14, 1849. 1y 2

Bonnets and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a large and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings and Fancy Goods, for sale cheap, consisting in part of which may be found—

Florence, Dunstable Braid, Milan Edge, Cordel Milan, Cordel Brunswick, Coburg, Gimp, Pearl, Braid Tipped Pedille, Jenny Lind, Pacific Braid, Tuscan Lace, Ruching, Fancy Ruching, Lace, Colored Corded, English Straw, and Colored Straw Bonnets.

Flower & Mourning Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Fancy Tips, Fancy Crapes, Mourning Collars, Collarette, Stocking Collars, Mourning Veils, White and Colored Linen, Bonnet Flowers and Wreaths.

Particular attention given to Bleaching and Pressing Straw Bonnets.

Mourning Bonnets constantly on hand, and all orders promptly attended to.

Rear corner of NOYES & FRANCIS' Store.
SARAH R. MILLETT.
Norway, May 22, 1849. tf 2

Interesting to Ladies.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,
AT THE
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF
MRS. COLE & CO.,
South Paris,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING BONNETS

and trimmings, consisting in part of

FLORENCE DUVAN, CORDID, MILAN, BRUNSWICK, COBURG, BIRD'S EYE, KEDAL, PUZZLE BRAID, and other BONNETS.—Also, a full stock of

Misses' and Childrens' Bonnets.

Together with a choice selection of new and fashionable

RIBBONS, FLOWERS

and other articles in the Millinery line.

Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Trimming Bonnets.

May 14, 1849. *tf

General Agency Office,
NO. 3, BRICK ROW,
Norway Village, Me.

HOUSES, Stores, Shops, Farms, Wood Lots, Building Lots, Single, sold, exchanged or rented.

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have called a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, to be holden at the Store of Noyes & Francis, in Buckfield, on Saturday, the 18th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

R. P. PARSONS,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.
Buckfield, July 2, 1849. 3w

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby forbid [illegible] Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Cornelius C. Wellington, of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, dated April 1st, 1847, and recorded in Oxford Registry, Book [illegible] Said deed was given to secure the payment of [illegible] dollars, and interest thereon, and is now [illegible] payment of the same will be strictly enforced.

JOHN R. BICKFORD.
Woodstock, August 1, 1849. *3w 10

PERKINS & CURTIS'
LIFE BITTERS,

ONE pint bottle contains [illegible] Wine, Gin, Cognac, Old Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Ipecac, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Weakness of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Dizziness, Weak Nerves, Liver Complaint, all Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

Sold and Cures Low, and is used in every country, and [illegible] Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers, Sailors, Soldiers, Miners, Mariners, Men, Women and Children, Rich and Poor, Old and Young, Male and Female, Black and White, Bond and Free, Sick and Well